

# SUPPLEMENT.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1809.

[No.

## Maryland Gazette

Annapolis, June 14, 1809.

From a Boston paper of June 6.

THE winds appear to have been propitious to our last dispatch vessels. The Pacific, which sailed from New-York, March 24, arrived in England, April 12; and it is probable the Mentor arrived in France about the same time. These vessels carried the ultimata of our government to the courts of St. James and St. Cloud.—With one country we have settled, and the answer of Napoleon may be momentarily expected. As a new motive with France to refrain from doing us injustice, an express has been dispatched to inform her government of our adjustment with England.

A copy of our non-intercourse law had reached England, and of Mr. Gallatin's instructions under it. The British editors remarked on the exemption of Italy and Holland, from interdictions, under a law prohibiting trade to French dependencies.

### BALTIMORE.

#### Arrival of the Pacific.

The dispatch ship Pacific arrived at New-York on Thursday last, in 31 days from England. By this arrival we learn that the British Orders in Council, so far as they related to America, were rescinded—that the war between France and Austria had actually commenced; and that Buonaparte, with several of his principal generals, had entered the Austrian dominions. Mr. Reed, the messenger, passed through Baltimore for Washington on Saturday last.

[Federal Gazette.

### BOSTON.

#### LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday arrived the brig Julian, Williams, in 40 days from Lisbon. The French had not made any movements towards Lisbon. Sir David Baird had just arrived with 7000 troops from England, which increased the British on that station to 25,000—the Portuguese army was 30,000 strong, well equipped and in high spirits. The combined forces had got possession of all the heights and passes for 25 miles round, completely fortified, and were determined to make a stand against the French if they approached.

Captain W. confirms the report of the capture of Vigo by the English—also, the capture of Oporto by the French. After the surrender of Oporto it was given up to the troops for plunder during three days, wherein the most horrid excesses were committed.

The accounts from Spain were contradictory, and but little dependence placed on them.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 22.

"Our political situation seems to be strengthening daily, as reinforcements are arriving, and no means spared to defend this place; the enemy seems shy of making advances, which is descriptive of weakness in numbers on his part. The rise or fall in value of produce from your country materially depends upon the turn of army affairs."

Another extract of the same date.

"Trade promises assuming a great degree of activity in this port, if the French are kept out of the country, which we have now great hopes of, as we have had important reinforcements from England."

### NEW YORK.

#### Latest News from Spain.

The ship Eliza Ann, capt. Burr, arrived at New-York on the 5th inst. in 40 days from Cadiz. Capt. Burr informs us verbally, that on the day he sailed from Cadiz an express arrived there from Seville with intelligence that

a division of the French army was within five leagues of Seville, and that the Junta were removing to Cadiz. Another French division was marching along the coast of the Mediterranean; and it was supposed these two divisions would form a junction, and proceed immediately to attack Cadiz. Five British ships of the line were there, preparing to take off the French fleet. All the French prisoners had been sent to Minorca and Majorca. King Joseph remained at Madrid. A division of the French army had entered Portugal and taken Oporto, with all the shipping in the harbour. It was said that a British army of 25,000 men were in Lisbon.

Captain Burr has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

Markets dull for American produce. Brandy 68 dollars per pipe. All American vessels are subject to a quarantine of 40 days.

Translated from Spanish papers.

SEVILLE, April 15.

The Portuguese army, commanded by gen. Silveira, consisting of 15,000 men, is near Braga, and expected shortly to be joined by 3,000 more, who are now at the Bridge of Lima, under the command of marshal Botelho. In Vienna every thing is prepared for defence. In the city of Bodes there is not a single Frenchman, and the whole province is united to resist them. The French army consists of 9 or 10,000 men.

All Galicia is rising.

The Marquis de la Romana informs that he has taken the town of Villa Franca by assault, and made prisoners of the best regiment belonging to the French empire.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of extensive political information to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, 19th April.

"The political state of this country and Portugal I consider better than it has been for sometime past. The French army, which penetrated as far as the borders of this province, and even at one time threatened Seville, has (from some unknown cause.) again retroceded, and has taken its position on the Guadiana; whilst general Cuesta, who commands the Spanish army opposed to it, again advances, receiving reinforcements daily; and by the last night's post we hear that the French continue their retreat. Catalonia is evacuated, Barcelona excepted. Vigo has been retaken, with 1,300 French. Galicia has risen generally, and has gained some important advantages under their leader the Marquis Romana; while Asturias is in arms, without exception as to age or quality.

The American ships detained at Algesiras have been released, and have sailed from thence. Payment has been received for such parts of their cargoes as had not been taken by the government.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 17, from a gentleman of great respectability to his friend in the U. States.

"The dispatch of British goods here has been so great, that business appears to be much more lively than formerly; and if our armies, now on the point of a great battle, about 20 leagues from Seville, and 40 hence, are fortunate, things will take a very different turn. For my own part, I have no fears; and though the Spaniards have been very unsuccessful, yet in the end the French will get the worst if they do not take care. They take places, towns and forts, but before they get an hour's march from the captured towns, the populace rise up against them. They are excessively cruel—they have declared the Spaniards rebels, and threaten to hang every one they meet. An order of retaliation has been issued by the Junta, and both means and inclination exist to put it into full execution."

## IMPORTANT.

From London Papers per the Pacific.

The United States dispatch ship Pacific, capt. Stanton, in 31 days from Falmouth, arrived at New-York on Thursday last. She left Falmouth on the 8th of May, bringing London dates to the 4th of May, inclusive. These papers contain the important official Declaration of War by Austria against France, and also a modification of the Orders in Council—Both follow.

These papers also contain addresses to the respective armies by the archduke Charles and marshal Davoust—they are unavoidably omitted this week, as is also the official account of the attack of the British on the French fleet in Basque roads.—It commenced on the 11th of April, & was conducted by lord Cochrane—The Ville de Varsovie, of 80 guns, Tonerre, of 74, Aquilon, of 74, and Calcutta, of 50, were taken and burnt—7 went on shore, of which two three deckers afterwards got off and went up the river. The British had in this attack 48 men killed and wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

OUR differences with America may now be considered as approaching an amicable adjustment. The new Orders in Council, which appears in last night's Gazette, it is said, has been approved by Mr. Pinkney, who considers it sufficient to satisfy his government, at the same time that it will be as grievous to the enemy as the former Orders were.

### New Orders in Council.

From the London Gazette, April 29, 1809.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 26th of April, 1809—Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his Order in Council of the 11th November, 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe from which, altho' not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies."

And whereas, his majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or amity with his majesty to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable for carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent orders of the 25th of November, and of the 18th of December, 1807, and of the 30th of March, 1808, declaratory of the aforesaid order of the 11th of November.

And whereas, in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned order, affecting the relations between Great Britain and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said orders shall be altered or revoked.

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to revoke and annul the said several orders, except as herein after expressed, and so much of the said several orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to

order, and it is hereby ordered, the ports and places as far as the river Ems, inclusively, a government styling itself the of Holland, and all ports and settlements, in the possession of those governments respectively, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions in point of navigation, without any exception if the same were actually blockaded, his majesty's naval forces in the strict and rigorous manner; and every vessel trading from and to said countries or colonies, plan and settlements, together with all and merchandise on board, shall be deemed as a prize to the captor.

And his majesty is further pleased, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall have effect from the date thereof, with respect to ships, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to the day, on any voyage which is rendered legal by this order, such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unpermitted and prohibited under the same order, and such ships, upon being brought in shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships together with their cargoes, which be captured on any voyage which is permitted under the exceptions of orders above mentioned, but which were not permitted according to the provisions of this order; his majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, less they shall have received actual notice of the present order before capture, or in default of such notice until after the expiration of the intervals from the date of this order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, in the several places and latitudes there specified.

And the right honourable the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions hereunto as to them respectively may appear.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

### Declaration of War,

By Francis I. Emperor of Austria.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

Before his imperial majesty left his capital, he was pleased to issue the following

### PROCLAMATION.

"Francis I, by the Grace of God Emperor of Austria, &c.

"People of Austria! I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of my country, assembled on the frontiers, the protection of the state.

"For these three years past I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessing of a permanent peace. No sacrifice any ways consistent with your welfare and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared, to cure your tranquillity and welfare by friendly understanding with the emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavours proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was so to submit to the boundless ambition of the emperor Napoleon; and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred head of the church, appropriates to himself the province of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the great empire, the formation of which he has loudly announced.